#### Amusements

ARREY'S THEATRE S:15- Ham ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. AMERICAN THEATRE 8:15-Wan ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-19 a. m. to 10 p. m. Concert and Vandeville.

BLIOU THEATRE-S:15-The Sleepwalke BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Utopia, Limited. CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE MUSIC HALL-S:15-High-COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Paymaster.

DALY'S THEATRE-S.15-Shore Acres.

EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-S.15-Sowing the Wind.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S.15-Margaret Fleming. TARDEN THEATRE 8:15-1492 HARDMAN HALL-S-Ellen Vockey. TOVES MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Rival

HUBER'S 14TH-ST MUSEUM-Vandeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S:15-The Nest of Match-

LYCEUM THEATRE 8:30-The Amazeus. ISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circu NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Dvening-Annual Exhibition. NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Faust. PALMETES THEATRE-8:15 The Patterflies. FROCTOR'S THEATRE—2 to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville, STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE—8:45—Rip Vat Winkle. PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S. The Rising Generation E3 FOURTH-AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Fiffany

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Thiel's Detective Service. Established 1873, Y. Office, Fulion B'ld's, Nassau and Fulton sts. Ge al detective work for corporations or individuals. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Single

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152 Oth-ave, cor. 12th-st.
142 Oth-ave, cor. 12th-st.
142 Oth-ave, cor. 12th-st.
143 Oth-ave, cor. 12th-st.
154 West 14th-st, near 6th-ave,
25 West 14th-st, near 5th-ave,
25 West 14th-st, near 5th-ave,
157 4th-ave, corner 14th-st.
157 4th-ave, corner 14th-st.
158 25d-ave, between 75th and 75th sts.
150 East 47th-st, corner 3d-ave,
156 East 47th-st, corner 3d-ave.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1894. TWELVE PAGES.

# THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Dr. Miquel is still confident of the true friends of the Home Rule cause. === M. tem and take the police out of the absolute con-Lockroy and Admiral Vallon say that the new trol of Tammany. The proposed bill if not French warship Magenta is virtually worth

Domestic.--Commodore Erben has preferred charges of dereliction of duty against Captain = Coxey's army reached Cumberland, Md.; Marshal Browne was restored to com mand. \_\_\_\_ The Albany Legislature may not adfourn until May 4, instead of April 26. \_\_\_\_ The Rev. S. Edward Young, of Asbury Park, talks on the inefficient equipment of the life-saving ser-

City and Suburban.-Sheriff Bogert, of the Bergen County Jail, was nearly killed by a prisoner who was attempting to escape; his wife and a plucky servant helped him to overpower his assailant; two other prisoners secured their liberty, === The overdue steamship Briscoe, from Hamburg, arrived here; her captain reported that she had been hemmed in by ice floes, and she was considerably damaged. === A statue to the memory of Father Drumgoole was unveiled by Archbishop Corrigan, - The Rev. E. Spruille Burford, rector of the Church of the Intercession, died. - The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. ==== The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke preached at the first services of the consolidated Brick Church.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest. 42 degrees; highest, 60; average, 5114.

The young-old Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on Saturday. So far from thinking of retiring from active life, he announced his purpose of speaking on the Tariff bill on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Morrill is still in vigorous health, although he has led an exceptionally active life. After serving in the House of Representatives twelve years he became a member of the Senate in 1867; he is now serving his twenty-eighth year in that body, and when his term expires, in 1897, he will have rounded out thirty years in the Senate and forty-two years in Congress. This is a remarkable and, we believe, a unique record. Senator Morrill is receiving many congratulations.

Senator Hill has entered on another crusade for changes in the Senate rules which will make it possible to transact business more expeditiously in that truly deliberative body. The amendments which he has offered closely resemble those proposed by him when the Silver Repeal bill was under consideration, some months ago. They provide for counting a quorum, closure, etc. It is doubtful whether Mr. Hill will succeed in effecting any reform at present, both because the Tariff bill is now under consideration and because similar amendments are pending before the Committee on Rules, by which the whole subject will probably be thoroughly examined during the next Congressional recess. The present method of procedure in this body is antiquated, and there will be obvious advantages in bringing it abreast of the times.

Generalissimo Coxey and his host of followers will have a warm-or rather we should say a cool-reception on their arrival in Washington. With phenomenal foresight, as it now appears, the act approved on July 1, 1882, was seemingly designed to meet precisely such an emergency. It was proposed by Mr. Edmunds, and forbids any parade, the discharge of any fireworks, the making of "any harangue or oration," the use of "loud, threatening or

grounds, but if this law is enforced and Coxey's programme

No action in reference to adjournment has pression has been general that the session and plundered to pay profligate salaries, and yet been taken by the Legislature, but the imwould close on April 26. From present appearpleted this week and next week, and, as individually wrong the taxpayers when they ances the work of legislation cannot be compointed out by Senator Saxton in the conversation reported in another column, the probability is that the session will be extended until May 4. portant of the year, in truth-remain to be anxious at this session to prevent a general infinally acted on. The Legislature must do its vestigation of the city departments, and to kill work theroughly and well, whether its adjourns early or late.

A public-spirited preacher at Asbury Park yesterday made an appeal for more liberal treatment of the Life-Saving Service, pointing his moral by referring to the loss of life on the New-Jersey Coast during the last week in consequence of inadequate apparatus. The Rev. Mr. Young estimates that with a total expenditure of \$12,000,000 the Life-Saving Service as saved 60,000 lives and property to the value of \$120,000,000. He calls attention to the fact that when members of the service are recired on account of physical inability to continue their work they receive no pensions. Surely these brave men are deserving of greater consideration at the hands of the Government, and there can be no question that the Life-Saving stations should be equipped with ample apparatus and the best obtainable.

#### PASS THE POLICE BILL.

It seems necessary once more to remind Republican members of the Legislature that the first letter in the alphabet of referm in this State-of that political reform for which the people in such magnificent majorities spoke last November, and have been speaking since at every opportunity-is in the reorganization of the police system of this town. In spite of factional differences, which at one time threatened, through the jealousies of leaders and the suspicion and distrust which hindered cordial co-operation, to paralyze the efforts of the Lexow committee, facts enough have been brought out in its investigations to demonstrate beyond question that the police of this city are in all matters concerning the purity of the ballot and honesty of elections not only inefficient and corrupt themselves, but the very mainstay, origin and source of the system of organized crime which holds the city in its hand, and is a constant menace to the State and the country. While this system stands the rascals of Tammany by their control of the registration lists and election booths and their ability to falsify the count and manipulate the returns may do what they please, and honest voters are powerless to prevent. They hold the town and threaten the State and are impregnable. It concerns the great majority of veters who are opposed to Tammany men and methods, and whose votes go uncounted and their voices unheard while the men hold sway and the methods are pursued, that this business be stopped and the system destroyed root and branch. It concerns, too, all honest citizens whose personal liberty, lives and property are at the mercy of these instruments of corruption and perpetuators of misrule. The bill which looks to making an end of

these conditions and cutting off the right hand of the Tammany election thieves by police reorgani zation is pending in the Legislature and will pres ently come up for action. It is not so radical a measure that the most conservative need hesitate to give it support. Whatever differences there may have been among Republicans as to details are, if not entirely dissipated, at least held in abeyance. The intense universal desire of all Republicans, and, indeed, of all success of his fiscal reform plan, === Justin | honest Democrats, is that something be done entirely unobjectionable and it is, of coimpossible to frame a law so perfect as to meet the views of all is the best attainable. We believe it has the support of a large majority of the advocates of municipal reform, and we are confident that even the few who criticise some of its features would unhesitatingly advise its passage in the alternative of that or nothing. In this matter of municipal reform the people are in dead earnest; never more so, even when they rose up twenty years ago and hurled an earlier Tammany dynastylineal progenitor of the present-out of power and into prison and exile. The men at Albany who are dickering and dealing, offering excuses for delay and paltering over petty personal considerations should know this and give it serious heed. This is a Republican measure, and the Re-

publicans are in power. There is no more question as to their duty to take it up as a party question and act upon it unitedly and boldly, than if it were a resolution in favor of a protective tariff or honest money. Not to do it would be a base betrayal by representatives of the party that nominated and the constitnencies who elected them. The duty is so plain that caucus action ought not to be necessary, but to make it absolutely certain, and to leave no member in any shadow of doubt as to his duty to his party, let there be a caucus and the policy of the party be clearly defined. Let there be no risks run nor chances taken. Refer the question to a Republican eaucus, and under its sanction let the vote be taken. Then it will be known who the recreant Republicans are who are ready to betray their party; and they may be assured that the voters whom they have betrayed will leave no means unused to discover the motive of their action. We are aware that in the discussion now in progress over the actions of some members many people are saying that a considerable number of unfit and unscrupulous men, carelessly nominated by the Republicans with no expectation of their election, suddenly found themselves in the midst of opportunities for dishonest gain, and are now making the most of them, having no hope that they will ever have another chance. And we are also aware that the activity within the past week or two of certain Tammany emissaries at Albany. with whom the suspected ones appeared to be on terms of intimacy, has given color to this theory. It will be well for such persons to bear in mind that they are suspected and are watched. And it will also be well for them to remember that whoever takes the Tammany bribe will not be permitted to enjoy undis turbed the reward of his treachery. He will be followed with such punishment as will make him regret to his dying day that his fellowmen ever had confidence enough in him to put

MISDEEDS OF TAMMANY LEADERS. Many of the Tammany leaders have been perniciously active of late at Albany. Corporation Counsel Clark receives \$15,000 a year from the taxpayers of New-York to carry on the law business of the city. He has an extravagantly expensive staff of assistants, deputies and clerks. The cost of the Law Department of this city is very heavy. Mr. Clark ought never to desert his duties here to spend his time at Albany in trying to influence Republican Assemblymen and Senators to vote in favor of

him in a place of trust and of temptation.

Of course citizens are allowed freely on the to be expected of Dock Commissioner White, of Tammany District Leader Boyle, and preparations are being perfected for doing this - of many of the Tammany heelers; but the peoit will effectually prevent the carrying out of ple of New-York have a right to demand that their Corporation Counsel shall show more selfrespect and regard for decency than to visit Albany for the purpose of protecting Tammany abuses. The uxpayers of New-York are fleeced enormously excessive compensation to Tammany office-holders. These men personally and pass the time for which the city of New-York has paid in furthering Tammany schemes at

the State Capitol. The Tammany leaders have been especially the Sheffield bill. They have labored to impede the passage of the Elanket Ballot law and the amendments to the Corrupt Practices act. They have made up their minds, in the interest of the unserupulous and insufferable Manhattan monopoly, to defraud the people of the city of rapid transit. They are bent on keeping up the inexensable system by which the Sheriff of this county is enabled to draw from \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year in fees. They have been doing everything in their power to obstruct reforms in the Police Department, in the police courts, in the Coroners' office, and in every division of this corrupt and rotten city government. They have sought to protect and to continue the outrageous dishonesty and jobbery in the Dock Department, and to save the Tammany Commissioners and contractors in that department from exposure and punishment. They have endeavored to prevent the reduction of the exorbi tant charges of the pawnbrokers. They have sought to keep the real estate sales in Croker's real estate rooms in Broadway, and to refuse the demand of the respectable real estate dealers of New-York that these sales shall be restored to the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty-st., to which they properly belong, and from which they were taken by Tammany trickery. They have attempted to injure the business of the newsdealers by sustaining the outrageous monopoly which now uses the elevated railroad stations for news-shops, and have proposed still further encronchments upon both public and private rights by setting up booths under the elevated stations

The people of New-York are weary of Tammany men and Tammany methods. They want a general cleaning out.

#### DOING AWAY WITH BOSSES.

Colonel Bliss's local organization holds lits primary elections to-night, and for every poll tickets have been prepared capped by the Stars and Stripes and containing the names of a select list of the Colonel's friends, so that voters will be put to as little inconvenience as possi-Everything seems to be arranged with that care and fidelity to detail which always distinguish the Colonel's undertakings, and if, in the 110 persons who will compose the Bliss County Committee, any one shall appear who says "ay" when he is expected to say "no. or "no" when he is expected to say "ay," he will be only an incident and an accident. would be interesting to know how many of the 400,000 or is it 40,000; persons who have en rolled under Colonel Bliss's standard have ever taken the trouble to examine the constitution to which they have made themselves parties, or to compare it with that of the organization formed by Mr. Milhelland. Nothing is more significant than the select way in which Colonel Bliss's County Committee is to be formed, the select number of which it is to be composed and the select plan according to which it will govern the Bliss party. It is to be a County Committee of 110 persons, and they are to de all the thinking and all the acting for the Republicans of New-York that is, if Colonel Bliss has his way; and yet it is declared that this organization is a plan to dethrone bosses and to get the government of the party close to the people. And the great publishing firm of Harper and Brothers has presented the Colonel, must have smiled a little when he got that

There are 1.150 election districts in the city of New York. More than 1,000 of them will be wholly unrepresented in Colonel Bilss's County Committee. The County Committee of the Milholland organization, on the other hand, consists of 1,490 persons, affording by its size complete assurance that every election district throughout the length and breadth of the city will be represented there, and will have equal opportunity to express its sentiments on all questions of party government and on all nominations. Which of these bodies, is it in reason to suppose, will be the more easily controlled by a boss? The Bliss committee is not elected, let it be understood, by the enrolled voters. Their power goes no further than the selection of assembly district conventions, and for these, as we have already mentioned, suitable tickets have already been prepared. No other function is permitted to these conventions than the choice of the County Committee, and when that sifted and selected body comes together the powers of government are apportioned to few committees, all of whom the President of the County Committee appoints. If there are other Mugwumps who are opposed to bossism to the value of \$1,000 they will find the suggestion a useful one to send their contributions to that officer of the Bliss committee who does this appointing. He is a gentleman who, more than any other, will be in a position to resist hosses, and if the plan of the old machine leaders succeeds, he will be a man who will know just where \$1,000 can be put to the best ad-

By and by, and soon enough for all practical purposes, the fact that there is a great deal of humbug on earth will have its proper application in this factional controversy, and the Republican party of New-York City, which Is now gathering itself into a resistless tide, will take merit and worth and good purpose at their real and full value. It will be conceded that it is as little wrong for young men to be ambitious as for old men to be obstinate, and that a party which wants votes cannot afford to place its destinies in the control of cliques and classes

# PRACTICAL JURY REFORM.

A well-known Judge revealed the inherent weakness of the American jury system in a sententions remark. "If I were a practising lawyer," he said, "and knew that I had a weak case, I would want a jury; but if I had a very strong case I would dispense with the jury and submit the issue to the Judge," His judgment was based upon the lack of intelligence of the ordinary jury. The Judge would understand the strong case, but the jury would not be able to follow it and would be easily confused by opposing counsel. This rule is acted upon by the legal profession every day. Lawyers with laws. weak cases invariably prefer to have them tried by juries, and the more uncertain they are of success the sharper is their discrimination against intelligence and in favor of ignorance in selecting men for the jury box. On the other hand, lawyers with impregnable cases are often unable even with painstaking care to obtain juries capable of rendering an intelligent verdict. When they attempt to sum up the evidence they are confronted with a double row

abusive language," etc., on the Capitol grounds. | Tammany Hall. That sort of thing was of stolid, ignorant faces, and are warned that the facts in evidence and the points of the argument, as upon their own superficial and unrecapable of understanding them.

The stock joke of the bar that only omniscience can tell what a jury will do is a cynical pleasantry based upon the ignorance of the average jury. If there were a fair degree of intelligence in a jury box the result in plain issues of fact would never be in doubt. When the system was introduced in early English history juries were selected from intelligent witnesses of a crime or well-informed acquaintances of the litigants. Then it was considered an advantage to have a juryman know in advance something about the case and the parties in action. Now the rule is reversed, and intelligence and special knowledge are rigorously excluded. The juryman must confess to absolute ignorance of the facts, even from hearsay or newspaper reading, and be credited with that condition of intellectual vacuity which is considered essential to impartial judgment. Prevailing legal methods undoubtedly have aggravated these evils, but a large share of the responsibility for unintelligent trial juries rests with well-educated and reputable citizens who evade their public duties. Every Monday morning when a new panel is summoned the Judge is waylaid in his private room by men who are reluctant to render jury duty for a single week. When the roll is called in open court there is a swarm of respectable citizens around the bench importunately begging off upon one shallow pretext or another.

A practical reform of the jury system can be wrought without State legislation or agitation by bar associations if Judges will take the stand that Jury service is a public duty which must not be shirked by intelligent citizens. Judge Moore in Brooklyn during his long term of useful service on the bench has labored strenuously to raise the level of the jury box i by obstructing and preventing in every possible way evasion of jury service by those summoned in the general panel. By his systematic refusal of frivolous excuses he has made it extremely difficult for unwilling jurors to escape duty in his court; and by his wholesome rebukes, administered weekly to citizens who are predisposed to neglect one of the most important public duties, he has aroused them to a proper sense of their obligations. This is a work in which his associates on the bench ought to co-operate with great earnestness. The most effective way of elevating jury standards is that of holding rigorously every one to the full discharge of his liability to jury duty. When that is done, intelligence will not be allowed to evade service and uninquisitive ignorance left in exclusive possession of the jury box.

The jury system can be improved precisely as the politics of a municipality or a State is reformed. If good citizens shirk their duties, neglect to register and to vote, and decline to interest themselves in politics, the lowest and most ignorant classes will govern the comnunity. When public opinion is aroused, and the political obligations of citizenship are generally recognized, there is a moral certainty that there will be better government. In the same way ignorance will degrade and paralyze the administration of justice so long as intelligent citizens are disposed and allowed to sneak. out of the responsibilities of jury duty. If they | nue a little less, and at this rate the Governcan be induced to make it a matter of coil ment reserve may be reduced \$30,000,000 from science to sacrifice time, convenience and busi- April to July 1. A large share of the balances ness engagements, and if Judges will cease to | due from the Treasury on coupon and other ac accept trivial excuses from men who ought to counts is already paid to the banks in currency, be willing to make personal sacrifices for the which is all right only as long as confidence is public welfare, there will be a higher order of maintained by an adequate reserve. Neither does intelligence in the jury box and there will be the course of American stocks encourage foreign a wholesome reform in the processes of justice.

## THE SITUATION.

Dread that the Tariff bill may fail stirs the Administration to "permeious activity," acording to Democratic advices. The President is calling upon members for cast iron pledges, and Southern dictators are exhibiting in social and political ways their animosity Sugar. The volume of domestic trade, moreover, the sum of \$1,000 wherewith to fight bosses, and toward Senators who incline to defend interests does not increase as has been expected. For has been made a law at last. Governor Flower to establish the reign of the multitude. The of Northern constituents. These are encourage the second week of April it was about 28 per cent affixed his signature on Friday. One good piece ing signs. If there is alarm, it probably has some reason. Builying and coercion are not just now particularly likely to influence Northern Senators to end their political lives. The rotes of the people in recent elections may have almost as much weight as the appeals and threats of the dispenser of patronage.

Senator McPherson has weakened under Exentive pressure. But Senators Hill, Murphy and Smith, with only two others, would have power to defeat the bill, and it is commonly supposed that Senator Brice wishes it defeated. There are half a dozen other Senators whose constituents will kill them unless they kill the bill, so that it will be a most striking proof of Southern and Executive dictation if the measure prevails. Yet it is the impression of some of the most capable and experienced observers at Washington that this odious bill will yet be forced through. Past history admonishes that the Democratic party rarely fails to do the most fatal thing it has power to do, and in this case a withdrawal of the bill and and so greatly beneficial to industries and business, that the Democrats would omit to do a singularly foolish thing if they allow the measure to be beaten.

The agreement to terminate debate by mutual consent is virtually a surrender by the extremists, who were going to force the measure to a vote in April. There will remain, unless new rules are adopted, practically unlimited opportunity to debate the separate clauses of the bill, and two months might be spent in that way. To pass new rules for the restriction of debate, or the counting of a quorum, would not be easier than to pass the bill itself. With every week's delay the indignation of voters must be felt by members, and as summer approaches some of them will find it imperatively necessary to absent themselves from Washington in order to explain to constituents.

While these considerations give force to the doubt whether the bill can be passed, it is still unwise for business men to make light of the terrible power of Democratic necessity and discipline. Northern Democrats know by this time that it was a fatal thing to commit themselves in national platform against all duties for protection of home industries. Yet their platform and its pledges bind them. No other could be more distinctly a party measure than this, and if Democratic members from the now be fatal to their party in those sections if through incapacity or unfaithfulness of the majority the bill should be beaten. The Populists would overwhelm the Democracy, it is said, unless the income tax should be imposed. Partisan necessity has driven Democrats more than once to acts of amazing folly, and there can be no safety for industry until that party has ceased to have power to make

It is suggested by some persons at Washington that a "conservative" committee of safety may now come to the front with some compro mise measure, less offensive than the House bill or the nondescript contrived by three Southern Senators. It is quite likely that the experiment may be tried. But the President seems to have formed the opinion that he must drive this measure through because Senator

conclude that he can suppress compromise as easily in this case as he did on the silver question. He has one disadvantage, little as it seems to affect his mind. In the silver conflecting analysis of the issues so far as they are | test he had with him the opinions of intelligent men throughout the country. In trying to force through the pending Tariff bill he has the through the pending Tarin bill he has the whole country against him, and particularly the guarding against the disease. The result has been voters whose power Congressmen sometimes respect.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Senator Hill's speech and the elections have brought a distinct change of feeling regarding There are clear signs now that the disease is dethe prospect of tariff revolution. There are comparatively few who now believe that the pending bill will pass in any shape. Business is governed less by the facts than by the opinions of men about the facts. The men who believe there is to be no change, and act on that belief, are rapidly putting business on a more hopeful basis. If present laws are to stand, they say, business will expand marvellously, and the big profits are for those who are ready first. Accordingly the number of factories at work has increased, and also the demand for some kinds of cottons, dress goods, the medium grades of boots and shoes, and for some forms of iron, in spite of the bad weather which has given a sharp setback to retail distribution. The reasoning is sound, but the reaction will be the more embarrassing if Congress does at last what it intends to do. The outgo of gold was not, properly speaking,

a surprise to those acquainted with the situation. There is not now and has not been an excess of imports to call for remittances in gold. In four months ending with March the excess of merhandise exports was about \$104,000,000, of silver about \$15,000,000, and of gold over \$6,000,000, making over \$125,000,000 to pay for current interest, undervaluations and balance of freight money, in all not exceeding \$50,000,000, so that there would have been \$75,000,000 due to this from other countries on the four months' business but for previous debts or movements of securities. But there were some debts left on account of the heavy loans made abroad during the panic, and there has been a considerable return of American securities from Europe and withdrawal of foreign capital from this country. It is not to be doubted that the sums payable abroad on these accounts have amounted to more than \$75,000,000 in the four months, so that, as April comes with smaller exports of products, there is no accumulated balance in favor of this country to set against any current excess of demand for gold. The fact is that even in the first half of April the imports of merchandise have been \$11,600,000 less than last year, or 39.7 per cent, indicating a total for the month not exceeding \$55,000,000, while the exports of merchandise, though slightly reduced at New-York, are probably at the rate of about \$60,000,000 for the month. But gold goes becaus It seems an unavoidable conclusion that foreign mott, who had no difficulty in securing what he purchases of securities here, so much heralded, have been exceeded in amount by unheralded foreign sales and withdrawais of foreign capital. The gold and the silver which we export are really in payment for foreign distrust.

The foreigner who clamors for a tariff reconstruction here is not such a fool as to suppose that it will increase domestic production or prosperity. He knows that if his mills are to be busy in making goods for America, American mills will not be busy. As to the Treasury, its customs receipts in April thus far have been 42.4 years, and has still three years to serve. The per cent less than last year, with internal reveinvestors. Earnings the first week in April were 13.3 per cent less than last year, and for 129 coads in March, according to "The Financial Chronicle," 13.05 per cent less, while the classifiation in "Dun's Review" shows a decrease of only 9 per cent on trunk lines for April thus far, but over 17 per cent on Western and Southern roads. Prices of stocks average 38 cents per share lower than a week ago, but of trusts 77 cents higher, owing to advances in Tobacco and less than last year, against 25 per cent for the first week. In other words, transactions in April are still a little less than in 1888, six years ago, as they were in March. The Government crop report was a dismal dis-

appointment to those who had looked for another was a fall of about 3 cents last week in wheat sisted of only three lines, and when these were oppose the bill to-day, though it is reported that and nearly a quarter of a cent in cotton. Wheat receipts were almost as large as last year in spite of bad weather, and the decrease in exports from both coasts for half of April has been 28 per cent. Considering that State accounts, though controlled by Populist farmers themselves, put the acreage of winter wheat for Kansas 73 per cent higher than the Department, it may be in- false economy or a lack of appreciation of the ferred that a higher condition on April 1 than in 1892 is not encouraging to speculators. Corn fell less than a cent, though receipts continue very large, and pork products advanced again. Cotton suffers from the proved untruth of stories told for months in order to lift prices. Receipts from plantations for half of April have been a trifle larger than last year, exports a trifle smaller, and takings of Northern spinners 20 per cent smaller. The crop of 1893 would prove over stoppage of tariff agitation would be so popular | 7,500,000 bales if as much should come into sight as last year from this date on, and 7,300,000 is now a commonly accepted estimate, The increase of \$6,500,000 in loans by New-

York banks cannot be attributed to expansion of the commercial demand, and the signs of improvement in that particular seen a week ago no longer appear. With about \$3,400,000 received from the interior last week, exports of gold were \$2,939,596. The stock market was not much affected, the prospect of better crops helping to check a decline. The banks now hold \$100,000,000 more than a year ago, which is \$10,000,000 more than the increase in money of all kinds in circulation. The demand for drygoods showed some abatement last week, perhaps only on account of the weather. Sales of wool were again larger than a year ago, but there was much buying on speculation. In the shoe trade there is reported some anxiety as to continuance of orders, though at present most works are employed, and in number of cases shipped from Boston the decrease was only 10 per cent last week. The changes no ticed in the Iron industry since April 1 result from the Connellsville coke strike, which has closed some Pennsylvania furnaces, and Western strikes in building trades. Some heavy sales of Bessemer iron at bottom prices are due to expectations that the coke strike may continue. But the actual output April 1 was 16,000 tons weekly larger than March 1, and the unsold stocks have also decreased, so that the average South and West are telling the truth, it would | consumption weekly for the month was but 33.4 per cent less than last year.

Speaker Crisp says that he is a Democrat and will never go back on the decision of a caucus of his party. When the duty of counting a quorum falls upon him, however, he may regret keenly that he did not improve his recent opportunity to leave the House and take a seat in the

Only one possible solution of the rapid transit problem seems to be in sight. Will the Legislature refuse to do its part toward affording this city the relief which it so sorely needs?

There has been considerable alarm in Brooklyn for a number of weeks over the spread of smallpox; rather more, we imagine, than the actual prevalence of the disease has justified. Hill has attacked it, and he is likely to The usual course heretofore when a number

of cases have occurred has been for the Health Commissioner to keep quiet about the matter, in order not to create undue alarm in the public mind. In this instance, however, Commi Emery has pursued a different policy, and has laid all the facts before the people, doubtless with the intention of inducing extra care in an extraordinary number of vaccinations. This last is, of course, a good thing. As a matter of fact, it appears that Brooklyn has not had nearly as many cases of smallpox as Chicago for example, while the mortality has been small creasing, owing in large part to the vigorous action taken by the health authorities at the

We ought to have some spring elections 'way down in Dixie just to see how far the Republican tidal wave has swept.

The old saw that a college baseball player could not become a success as a professional seems likely to be exploded in the case of Mur. phy, the Giants' shortstop. Murphy made a remarkable baseball record at Yale, and his pres. ent work on the New-York team has been then oughly satisfactory. If Murphy can keep up the pace he has set for himself, the vexed problem as to who will cover shortstop will be settled offhand.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. Well, it is no more than fair that the Democrats should imitate Mr. Reed after abusing him for years All the same, he must be laughing bolsterously in his sleeve about this time.

Richard Croker, the millionaire Boss of Tammany Hall, is giving much more thought and attention in these days to his favorite racehorse Dobbins than to his favorite Police Justice Divver. It is likely that in November the voters of New. York will serve notice on Mr. Croker that he can devote all hir energies next year to the racetracks and to his superb stable of enormously expensive racehorses, and not concern himself about public affairs, or about the gov. ernment of this city.

Dr. Parkhurst sees signs of coming defeat for Tammany Hall. He is only one of thousands who see them on every hand. They are so plainly in view that even the Tammany leaders themselves recognize them.

After the election of Mr. Wanser as Mayor of Jersey City two years ago an attempt was made by the disgusted Democratic ring to curtail his power by the passage of a law depriving him of some of the customary prerogatives of Mayor. The plan originated in the mind of Allan McDen The present Legislature, now that it has got into working order, has not wasted much time in undoing the bad work done in 1892 by restoring to the Jersey City Mayor the appointing power rightfully belonging to him. It is to the credit of Governor Werts that he signed the bill without hesitation; but then at the best he could only have delayed its enactment for a little time, since his veto power is qualified. Mayor Wanser, it will be remembered, was elected for a term of five lengthening of the Mayor's term was a Democratic trick which its authors never expected would accrue to the benefit of an incumbent of another party than their own.

Some Republican Assemblym in are showing \$ disposition to travel the Democratic road. There is a precipice at the end of that road.

The last weeks of the Legislature are approaching. Now is the time for every member of the majority in both houses to be on the lookout for jobs. They always spring up plentifully near the end of the session, and unless there is a strict watch maintained some of them are likely to get through. The safe rule is when you see a job to

Despite the opposition of the pawnbrokers, the bill incorporating the Provident Loan Society

taught by the failure of the life-saving crew of Station No. 2 to get a line over the Kate Markee when she was pounding to death on the Sandy able-bodied attempt to hoist prices, and there Hook shore. The cutfit of the station conexhausted the life-savers were obliged to stand helplessly on the beach and see the craw of the schooner drowned before their eyes, within, at most, 500 yards of shore. If there had been more lines some of the crew, at least, might have been saved. That only three lines are provided for a station is, it must appear to every one, & necessities of the life-saving service.

> The recent indoor athletic meetings of the 7th and the 22d regiments show that the interest in athletics is all right when the sport is properly conducted. Athletics are not dead, or anything like it. The Amateur Athletic Union officials are merely sleeping.

Did Mr. Hill mean his tariff speech to be the first gun in the battle for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1896? It made & loud report.

Free Traders abroad, who have been waiting for the rich markets or the United States to be thrown open to them by their great and good friend at Washington, may in time learn that while the American workingman is sometimes led astray, he is not at all slow in retrieving his error and punishing those who fooled him.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Susan Stuart Frackleton, of Milwaukee, who has attained distinction as a potter, is said to have contributed the only unique piece of ceramic art to the World's Fair. She has received numerous medals and diplomas for superior work. The Queen of Haly has written her a personal letter compli-menting her, and her work on china, "Tried by Fire," is used as a textbook in the South Kensing ton Art Museum Library. She is president of the National League of Mineral Painters. Another coman who has attained distinction as a potter is Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, the founder of the Rookwood Pottery Company, of Cincinnati. She ha a woman of wealth and teisure, and took to potter as a hobby. Still another American woman potter is Miss Louise McLaughlin, who has made some original discoveries in decorating under the glazand whose American faience, exhibited at the Parls Exposition, received a diploma of honorable mention.

The town of Rockport, Mass., has had only two town clerks in fifty-four years. Colonel Willia Pool was chosen when the town was incorporated in 1840, and served twenty-nine years. His son. Calvin W., was then chosen and has filled the office for twenty-five years, and March 4 was re-elected, at the last town meeting. The style and correctness of the town's books are probably not exceeded by any in the State.

Dr. John Graham Brooks, of Boston, is to de of Political and Social Science at the New Century Club in Philadelphia next Friday evening. His sub-ject will be "The Puture Problem of Charity and the Unemployed."

At the complimentary concert to be given to Carl Zerrahn, in Boston, next Wednesday, in recognition of his forty years' service as conductor of the Han del and Haydn Society, all the artists, both solo singers and orchestral players, as well as the chorus of the society, have volunteered their ser-vices. The performance will be of "Elijah." It is seldom indeed in the United States that such an anniversary is celebrated.

Gluseppe Verdi, with his wife, has recently paid, a visit to Paris, which city he had not seen for twenty years. twenty years, for the purpose of supervising the production of "Falstaff" at the Opera Comique.